

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XI.—NO 278.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1885.

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# THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

**T**HANKSGIVING-DAY brought the news of the death of Vice-President Hendricks, after a very brief illness. Mr. Hendricks was of Holland descent, and by birth an Ohioan. In his long career in politics there was nothing to endear him to the people at large, and his loyalty to party was of a kind that had more than once put him into positions where the people found it hard to distinguish between him and the active enemies of the Union. But he was not one, himself. He was for fighting the war for the Union to the end, if no suitable basis of compromise could be reached, while he also was for entertaining any such compromise as would satisfy the South as to the inviolability of slavery and the security of States Right. What a Union thus restored would have been worth may be fairly open to question. In private life he was an amiable and estimable man, though not a man of great warmth of feeling or geniality.

His death at once precipitated three great questions upon the country. The first was whether the President of the United States should go to Indianapolis to attend the funeral. Mr. Cleveland, with the recklessness of youth, at once announced that he meant to go. He had never got on very well with Mr. Hendricks, and of course it would be a bore; but he would go. Fortunately the country has many wise and prudent men, who at once rushed to him with the assurance that he must not go; it would not be safe. The national character is at too low an ebb for it to be a prudent proceeding on his part. Nothing but his valuable life stood between the country and chaos, for owing to Mr. Hendricks's refusal to have a President *pro tempore* of the Senate chosen, there was not a single person to take the place at the head of the nation, if he were assassinated or smashed up in a railroad accident. So Mr. Cleveland announced that he would with much reluctance stay at home. However heroic it might be to go, it was best that he should not do so; so he sent a letter of condolence instead.

THE second question is the choice of a President *pro tem.* of the Senate, when that body meets next Monday. Chief-Justice Waite takes the ground that Mr. Edmunds is still in that office, as he was not chosen for any limited term and has never resigned. The *Times* of New York improves on this by the suggestion that he must continue the president of the Senate until he chooses to resign. But an office to which no term of continuance has been set, and which is distinctly designated as temporary, is vacated with either the expiration of the body as then constituted, or at its pleasure. The Senate which meets next Monday is not that which chose Mr. Edmunds to that place, and he has no claim to preside over it unless by its specific choice.

The Democrats are of the mind that, as the people of the United States have clearly intimated their choice that the Presidency and Vice-Presidency should be vested in members of their party for these four years, it therefore would be just and patriotic for the Republicans of the majority to elevate a Democratic senator to the presidency of the Senate. There would have been some force in this argument if the Republicans believed that Messrs. Cleveland and Hendricks were the free choice of a majority of the voters. But this is not the case, and the new president of the Senate will be of the party which would have had the presidency and the vice-presidency if there had been "a free vote and a fair count," a year ago.

Of candidates for the place, Messrs. Logan, Sherman and Edmunds are the foremost suggested. Mr. Logan is the only one of the three who has actually been chosen to a place in the Senate, which he will occupy to the close of the present administration.

Both Mr. Sherman and Mr. Edmunds are soon to seek a reelection, and there is opposition to both, within as well as without the party, so that while their election is probable, it is not certain. To Mr. Edmunds there is the still farther objection that his course at the counting of the electoral vote last February was such as to weaken the confidence of Republican senators in the soundness of his understanding of the Constitution, as to one of the most important duties that can devolve upon the president of the Senate. We do not wish to see the next presidential count in the hands of a man who believes he has no power to do anything.

THE third question is that of providing for the succession in case of the death of both President and Vice-President. As Mr. Cleveland's health is far from good, there is reason to fear that the greatest watchfulness of his friends to guard him against the assassinating propensities of his countrymen may not suffice to prevent the occurrence of a very serious emergency. Indeed their very anxiety may help to that end by preying upon his mind and by leading him to take even less exercise than he now does. If the House had passed the law sent it by the Senate last year, in that case Mr. Bayard would stand next in succession, and the other members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet in a specified order. No Republican could have succeeded Mr. Cleveland for the fraction of a year that might intervene between his death and the December following. As the law stands unaltered, by the unreasonable partisanship of the House in refusing to pass that bill, the succession will devolve upon the Republican whom the Senate may make its President *pro tem.* Will the Republicans of the Senate agree to have the law altered as they proposed last year? We sincerely hope they will. The gain to the whole country of having this vexed question settled upon a right footing should outweigh any consideration of partisan advantage from the present conjuncture of affairs. If it were certain that, next to the Vice-President, a President's successor would come from among his trusted friends and advisers, a new element of stability would be introduced into the structure of the government.

THE reports of the Commissioners of Agriculture and of Pensions, and that of the Postmaster-General, have been made public. The first is notable chiefly for its request for larger appropriations for the Bureau of Agriculture, with a view of extending its operations and bringing them into closer relations to the stations for experimental study at the colleges which enjoy the appropriations of public lands. This is all right in itself, but is not in keeping with the strong and loud professions of economy which attended the incoming of the administration. We spend by far too little money on the work of this bureau. It ought to have in operation a whole series of gardens of acclimatization, located at different points of latitude, and in constant correspondence with our consulates throughout the world. We go on buying from other countries a great variety of things we might produce at home. Our bill for figs, for instance, is very considerable, although the Southern States are capable of producing figs for the whole world.

The Commissioner of Pensions makes his report memorable by an undeserved and shameful attack upon his predecessors in office. He declares that the medical boards of inspection were made up of Republican physicians, and that the Bureau was so managed as to exclude other than Republican soldiers from the benefit of the Pension Laws. He claims to have changed all this; but it is still fresh in the memory of the public how he changed the medical boards so as to make them partisan bodies in a more eminent sense than ever had been known before. The unusual number of Republicans found among the beneficiaries and the em-

ployees of the Bureau was due to the fact that in the selection of both the predecessors of Mr. Black gave a marked preference to the old soldiers of the war. It is quite in his power to correct this, so far as the employees of the Bureau are concerned, but he will have to put the Confederate veterans on the pension lists before he gets things even as to the recipients of pensions.

THE most important part of the Postmaster-General's report is that which defends his treatment of the American steamship lines. The tone is highly apologetic, and not of that lordly manner which was used to the representatives of the lines, when they attempted to negotiate with the Post-Office. Col. Vilas everywhere assumes that no more is to be paid for carrying the mails than is a fair compensation for that service, considered in itself. That it is possible for a government to undertake voluntarily a part of the burden of maintaining steamship communication, and pay its share in the form of mileage, seems never to have dawned on him. He is the Postmaster, and nothing more, throughout the whole discussion.

The two halves of his argument in defence are mutually destructive. Through the first half, he assumes that he was bound to go about the matter in the way specified in the appropriation law of last year, and to throw the carrying of the mails open to competition. This, he shows, would have been awkward and worse than useless, and it certainly was stupid in the committee on appropriations to propose it. On all but two of the routes occupied by American steamships there is only one company; on those two there are two each. Competition in the former case would have been a farce; in the latter it would have been objectionable, as it is better for the public to use both lines and to help both. Nor was the appropriation sufficient to pay all the steamship lines at the rate of mileage specified in the bill.

After rehearsing these and other difficulties, Col. Vilas proceeds to show that he was not bound to invite competition at all, as the clause to that effect was permissive and not mandatory. What then was to be done? A business man in his place would have devised some plan of distributing the sum voted by Congress among the lines which came within the designation of the law. But our country lawyer found that style of procedure too simple. So he contrived a third way which was in harmony with neither the spirit nor the letter of the law, and which drove the steamship companies into opposition, and led to the suspension of the most important of them, and caused indefinite delays in the transportation of our mails to foreign countries. With this he coupled the proposal that the companies should wait from July till February—not till December, as any one but a country lawyer would have remembered—for Congress to come to their relief against the official who had been entrusted with money for them and who refused to pay it. In the circumstances they did exactly right; they refused to have any dealings with the Post-Office until it gave them what the law allowed them. And all Mr. Vilas's bland apologies will not save him from the consequences of his incompetence to administer the affairs of a department which he should not have undertaken.

MR. EATON, the head of the Bureau of Education, has resigned after a long term of faithful service, to take the presidency of a college. He did his work well in the main, but with too evident leanings toward a merely secular type of education, which is not the most likely means to make good citizens, whatever it may do to make "smart" Americans. Daniel Webster quotes Mr. Jefferson as saying in his old age that he had been greatly impressed with the truth of Mr. Burke's saying that "religious education is the cheap defence of states." Mr. Cleveland's choice of a successor to Mr. Eaton will be watched with much interest by a public at once critical and of influence.

There are a few resignations at Washington which the people at large would hear with much more satisfaction than that of Mr. Eaton. The first of these is that of Gen. Hazen from the head-

ship of the Signal Service Bureau. It is astonishing with what tenacity, as of ten thousand barnacles, this discredited and unsatisfactory official holds his place under the government. This Congress will come very far short of its duty if it do not turn daylight upon the management of this important bureau, and especially upon the brutalities which its head has permitted, if not encouraged, in regard to the new recruits for the service. His last exploit was to have two houses broken open and searched by his emissaries, in quest of a young man who had resigned from the service, but whom he persists in treating as a deserter.

Another much wished for resignation is that of "General" Sparks, of the Land Office. This worthy has gone on as he began in making himself an obstruction to the public business and an annoyance to every one who has business with his bureau. Much of Mr. Lamar's time is said to be taken up with putting to rights what "General" Sparks has been putting wrong.

ONE of the services rendered to the country by Rev. Edward E. Hale, in the recent encounter with the ex-Republicans, was his reference to the way in which Delaware is maintained as a pocket-borough for the Bayard and Saulsbury families. The editor of the *North American Review*, Mr. Rice, follows up this reference with an account of the manner in which the Republican majority in the State is nullified by manipulation of the registration laws. By an ingenious supplement to the old law of 1831, adopted in 1873, it is made optional with the Democratic collectors of taxes to return as delinquent those who have failed to pay their taxes, or to keep them still on the list. And if once they return a voter as delinquent, he remains in that predicament for at least eleven months, unless he take the trouble and expense—equal to those of a suit at law—of having his name restored by the "levy court" of the county. By this arrangement the disfranchisement of the very large body of negro voters is effected and made perpetual, without any technical violation of the laws of the United States. Nor can it be doubted that the fine hand of "the modern Bayard" is to be traced in these nice little bits of legislation. To their operation he owed his last election to the national Senate.

The ex-Republicans have got so far in their sympathy with Southern methods that the *Evening Post* attempts the vindication of this policy as needed to save the State from an invasion of its legislative halls by negro ignorance and extravagance. It hints that if even Massachusetts had an equal proportion of blacks among its voters it would protect itself by some such measure as this, if not by one more violent! There is no reason to fear any such results in Delaware. The State has a Republican population of which a large part is equal in intelligence and weight to any in the Union, and under no circumstances could the members chosen by the colored voters control the legislature.

THE *Deseret News* praises and the *Salt Lake Tribune* censures what we said recently on the report of the Utah Commissioners. We presume that we are at one with the *Tribune* and not with the *News* on the principles involved in the matter. The duty and right of the government of the United States to put down the practice of plural marriage seems to us beyond all question. But with the mere opinion that plural marriage is right it has no more to do than with the opinion that the earth is flat; and it would be a piece of persecution to meddle with either. To punish a man for thinking it right to have more wives than one, when he has but one or none at all, as is the case with all but a few of the Mormons, is persecution in its simplest form. And to lay him under any disadvantages in the matter of taking up a homestead, which we do not impose upon any other person of the same class in other respects, is punishment and therefore is persecution. We cannot afford to set a precedent of that kind, for as certainly as we do it will be appealed to against the members of other unpopular sects, and we will find ourselves on the grade of intolerance, which has the Inquisition at the bottom of the hill. We therefore protest



against any legislation against Mormons as distinguished from polygamists.

*The Salt Lake Tribune* finds a parallel to the exclusion of the Mormons from our public domain in an exclusion of the subjects of a foreign sovereign from the benefits of our land laws. But we do not exclude the subjects of foreign sovereigns from those benefits. Every year the subjects of the King of Sweden enter lands under the Homestead laws, and we exact no more from them than the promise of becoming citizens as soon as the law allows it. And in several of our Western states those subjects of King Oscar, after six months residence, take part in the election of members of Congress and of the President of the United States. If the Mormon immigrants are admitted to own homesteads on any easier terms, we are not aware of it, and in that case the laws ought to be changed. But we can no more go behind the oath of loyalty and citizenship taken by a Mormon, than behind that of any other immigrant. We must wait till he violates it, before we lay him under legal penalties. If we take any other course, we shall soon have some ultra-Protestant pleading that every Roman Catholic is a subject of the Pope, and as such ought to be excluded from citizenship.

Our suggestion that the Edmunds Law should be enforced against Gentiles and Mormons alike is met by the plea that Gentile offences against the law of monogamous purity are very different in their kind and their mischievous influence on society. Adultery practiced secretly is not like polygamy practiced openly by a man who has several wives in the same house, and who proclaims his right to do so. But the Edmunds law does not apply to such cases only, and we learn from the Salt Lake City papers that it has not been applied to such cases only by the commissioners who are enforcing it. Mormons have been called to account for polygamy in cases where the alleged second wife has never lived in the house of her husband or borne his name. Now Captain Codman of Boston, who visited Salt Lake City recently, says there are Gentiles in Utah who are known to be as gross offenders in this matter. What we want is that the Commissioners should emphasise to the non-polygamous Mormons the fact that it is not Mormons but polygamists they are after, by prosecuting one or two such double-familied Gentiles, if such there are. Has the *Tribune* any objection to that?

OUR esteemed contemporary, *The Advertiser*, of Boston, joins the ranks of the New Know-Nothings. It pleads that Mr. O'Brien has been a good mayor for Boston, and then adds that the strongest objection to his reelection "comes from Rome," i. e., he is a Roman Catholic. *The Beacon* of that city, while opposing the reelection of Mr. O'Brien, censures this attempt to revive sectarian prejudice.

*The Boston Journal* puts at the head of a column the statement that Philadelphia's school-teachers are much worse paid than those of New York. This is the sort of statement which a self-respecting Philadelphian would like to meet with an indignant denial. But it is the solid, undeniable, mean Philadelphian fact, as the figures quoted by the *Journal* show.

AFTER a very well fought canvass in Atlanta, Prohibition has been defeated by getting a majority of only 243. Its friends call this a victory, but it is not so. No such law can be enforced in a city unless it get the support of the vast majority of the people. But our Prohibitionists think their method can be enacted as easily as a mayor can be elected, and by much the same kind of a vote. When a mayor of Atlanta is chosen, 243 majority is quite enough, for both parties are pledged before hand to accept the result. But those who believe that personal liberty is invaded by prohibitory laws constitute the bulk of the opposers of those laws, and they are pledged not to accept the result if it go against them. They stand for what they think their rights against the invasion of those rights by the state; and where there is not an overwhelming weight

of public opinion against them, they are very sure to act on their conviction. The first effect of such laws is to give a large proportion of the voters their first lesson in contempt for law.

WHEN we said, two weeks ago, that some of the veterans of the Temperance Reform must be very much dissatisfied with the diversion of its energies into the political channel, we did not know that Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, had very recently expressed himself to that effect. He says, "Perhaps when the craze for exclusive political action has abated, the friends of our beneficent reform will learn that the best place to write laws against intoxicants is on men's consciences, and the most permanent reformation is the change of personal habits, conduct and character. I am growing heartily sick of seeing a great moral movement handed over to the tender mercies of the politicians, and subjected to all the fluctuations of the caucus and the ballot-box." Dr. Cuyler is one of the oldest and most indefatigable workers in the Temperance cause. In his youth he spoke from the same platform with Father Matthew in Edinburgh, and in many respects he is an extremist among Temperance men. This makes his distaste for the present phase of the reform the more remarkable, and his criticism of it the more forcible.

A SCHOOL for colored girls has been burnt down by a mob of whites at Quintman, Georgia. This is a consistent application of the "White Man's Government" theory. If the colored people are to be denied political equality, and to be kept as hewers of wood and drawers of water to all time, then the attempt to educate them is an offence against the order of a society based on that principle, just as much as it was when the laws of every slaveholding state forbade them to be taught to read and write. It is not to be said that the whole Southern people accept any such doctrine; we presume a very large minority of them disagreed with the old laws against education. But they let the worse element rule then, and they are not doing much to prevent its ruling now.

THE change which has come over the character of the Protestant Episcopal Church since the rise of Ritualism is shown by the special services very generally observed in connection with the season of Advent, which began last Monday. Formerly it was a distinct mark of this Church that it distrusted the effects of special efforts to awaken popular attention to religious matters. It was the least Methodistic of all the churches, and it was this character which drove the Methodists from their first attitude of dependence on the Episcopal Church into that of independence and unfriendliness. But the Ritualist party were attracted by the success of the Mission and Retreat methods of the Roman Catholic Church from which Wesley borrowed many of his own, and began to discover that John Wesley was a misused man and Methodism a missed opportunity. So a revivalism of a new sort arose, and much more like that of Methodism than anything heretofore seen among Episcopalians. The Low Churchmen hardly can object to a means whose first purpose is to press the subject of personal religion on the attention of the careless; so that a general coöperation of all schools is the characteristic of these Advent missions.

THE reports of the English elections are still incomplete, but they indicate the same result as did those on which we commented last week. It is still impossible to say which of the two great parties will have a majority over the other; the indications now favor the Liberals rather than the Tories. But it seems that neither will have a majority great enough to be able to ignore the Home Rulers. Mr. Parnell's anticipations of the strength of his following are likely to be fully realized, for although all but nine of the Irish constituencies are county constituencies, and therefore did not vote promptly, there has been no success of his enemies in any which he had claimed with certainty, and in most cases the majority vote is so large as to indicate that the contest was little more than nominal. As the expenses of a contested election are heavy,

and are divided between the candidates, the Loyalists in many parts of Ireland took this way of inflicting a fine upon the Home Rulers, even although they had no hopes of success for themselves. It is said that fifty thousand pounds were subscribed by the Landlords' Defense Union for this purpose,—a course which is not likely to sweeten the atmosphere of Irish politics.

On the other hand, there is nothing in the English returns to show that the voters of that country regard the possibility of a separate government for Ireland with any degree of horror. Mr. Gladstone descended from the level of a statesman to that of an election agent in his first Midlothian speech, when he pleaded for a great Liberal majority as the only means to put a stop to Irish aspirations after separation. Lord R. Churchill and his friends did not respond by pledges that they would not listen to Mr. Parnell. The Tories made substantially no appeal to any anti-Irish feeling in the English constituencies; and they accepted the support of the Irish without any compunction. And they have had a degree of support which is quite inconsistent with the notion that Mr. Parnell can be used as a raw-head-and-bloody-bones of British politics. The average voter does not seem to "scare worth a cent" at this use of his name, or to rally with any degree of enthusiasm to cries about "the integrity of the Empire." The Church of England is to the Englishman of the majority worth a hundred empires; and Mr. Gladstone's avowal that he regards disestablishment as only a question of time, probably did more for his defeat than all Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's "vagaries."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is the victim of Liberal wrath as the cause of defeat in the boroughs. In one sense he was. No man did more to alienate the Irish from the Liberals,—not even Mr. Forster. His response to Mr. Parnell's proposals to protect Irish manufactures, in which he met argument by an appeal to the brute force of numbers, opened the eyes of the Irish party to the fact that Irish interests have no worse enemies than the Cobdenites of Central and Northern England, and that even the Tories were less hide-bound by prejudice in this matter. But Mr. Chamberlain is blamed for much that he is not responsible for. Had he never emerged from his Birmingham mayoralty, the Liberals would have sustained many of the losses which are laid to his account. It seems to be forgotten how large a revolution was achieved by the new distribution law. Heretofore the country has been divided into large constituencies, which voted for a large number of members in bulk, and the minority in each district secured some of these by "plumping" all its votes for a few candidates. But now the country is divided up into constituencies, of which all but a few elect but a single member, and those few choose two members only. Manchester is an instance of how this works. Under the old system it chose Liberal candidates or a majority of Liberals by bulk voting. But its Liberals are massed in one of the six electoral districts into which the new law divides the city. Of the others two were sure to the Tories, and three were doubtful, and these were rendered still more uncertain by the importation of an Irish deserter from the Home Rulers, whose candidacy excited the Irish part of the voters to a frenzy of anger. So the Tories got five members out of the six. Such is the result of the substitution of very small for large districts.

MR. GLADSTONE'S defeats are received with regret by a very large part of the American people. Perhaps a majority of those who take any interest in British politics would have much preferred to see him get a majority as big as in 1880. In this feeling we do not share, while we recognize its magnanimity in all genuine Republicans who entertain it. It always has been assumed that the Liberals as a party corresponded to and sympathized with the Republican party in America. Yet not a single Liberal organ expressed anything but delight at the news of the Republican defeat last year. All the past record of the party was forgotten in the triumph of a supposed victory for Free Trade, and the worst slanders of the bolting partisans were reëchoed in the London pa-

pers of both parties as though they were the simple gospel. In this work of defamation at second-hand the Liberals actually took the lead, and for a time there was nothing too vile to say or insinuate about the party which—in the words of Sir Richard Temple—"contained within its ranks the mental and moral bone and sinew of the American nation."

It is not, however, from resentment that we dissent from the American worshippers of Mr. Gladstone. It is from the conviction that righteousness is greater than any man or set of men, and that Mr. Gladstone has ceased to stand for that. His weak yielding to his colleagues in the matter of the war upon Egypt; his assent and consent to the overthrow of the only really national leader the country has had for a thousand years, his equally weak insistence that Ireland must be content with his combination of kicks and half-pence, with his Land and Coercion Laws, his retention of such men as Earl Spencer and Mr. Forster in power in Ireland after their failure had been demonstrated, and his recent assent to the extinction of a nation for an alleged violation of a timber contract, satisfy us that the removal of Mr. Gladstone from power to opposition is a gain and not a loss to the world. His very virtues have served to consecrate iniquities which deserve the reprobation of mankind. And the unquestioning attachment with which he is regarded in spite of his failures to vindicate the right are but proof of the danger of his influence in blinding men to great moral issues.

THE announcement that he had given Lord Salisbury assurances that he would coöperate with him to an extent that would enable him to throw the Irish over was a bit of club talk from London which the newsmongers might have spared us. It was palpably absurd that the leader of a great party should tender such an assurance in the thick of the fight. It is not while the voting is going forward that such questions are raised. And least of all was Mr. Gladstone likely to take that tone while he was still pleading with the constituencies for a majority big enough to outvote both the Tories and Mr. Parnell. And his own utterances of a later date show that he could not have said anything of the sort. He bemoans his fate to have suffered defeat at the hands of the people for whom he had done so much. The significance of the rumor of an agreement with Lord Salisbury is that it is one of the many expressions of the bitter feeling with which Liberals regard Mr. Parnell and his following. From the opening days of the election, when their losses were foreshadowed by the first returns, they have been in a state of mind that finds no adequate vent in words. The London correspondent of *The Times* of New York says he has heard two prominent Liberals express the hope that Mr. Parnell would be hung as a rebel before a year was over. Their worst grievance is that they cannot infuse into the English voters the same antipathy to the Irish leader.

In a few cases great social bitterness has attended the election, and this especially in places where the "Primrose League" took part in behalf of the Tory candidates. Sir Charles Dilke carried his Chelsea constituency by a very small majority, in spite of this opposition, which was carried to great extremes. Free use was made by the ladies of the League of the scandal attaching to Sir Charles' name in the Divorce Court, and he was ungallant enough to threaten one titled lady with a year's imprisonment for criminal libel. The Tories have threatened in return to have Sir Charles unseated for this and similar utterances of a "terrorizing" nature; but it is safe to assume that neither side will carry the matter so far. "The broth is not eaten as hot as it is cooked," and when the excitement of the election is over, both parties will have a little leisure to be ashamed of themselves.

THE English expedition against Theebaw has had a much more speedy and facile success than it could have hoped for. The Burmese seem to have made no serious resistance, and king Theebaw behaved as valiantly as Davy Crockett's coon. So the coun-



try will be annexed to the Indian Empire as a dependent state, like several within the bounds of the Indian peninsula. If ever the misgovernment of a sovereign justified the extinction of a nation, this would be the case. But there are worse calamities than even a Theebaw. A bad king dies at the last, and his successors may improve their opportunities for good government. But the absorption of a nation into an empire is the permanent extinction of its life; and the age-long management of its affairs for the benefit of foreign interests is sure to bring miseries in its train more serious than a long succession of bad rulers. The days are not far off when Burmah may sigh for the independence of its sovereign, even though he was a Theebaw.

By the conquest of Upper Burmah the English undertake very serious responsibilities. It gives them a long frontier in common with the Chinese Empire, and makes the assistance of China in case of a war with Russia of great value to the latter power. The strength of China is in her power to pour great masses of her people through any opening within her reach. Her facility for reaching Bengal with her myrmidons is greatly increased by this Burman annexation. It is not to be wondered that the authorities at Peking, so far from expressing any displeasure at the British acquisition of Theebaw's kingdom, showed themselves very friendly in the matter.

SPAIN has lost both a cipher and a figure out of her public life. The former was the King Alfonso; the latter the Admiral Serrano. The poor young fellow whom fate thrust into a kingship for which he had no fitness had had but a troubled life of it since the Italian prince gave up the job and made room for him. He leaves no heir of the throne but a little daughter, whose crown is perhaps all the safer because there is so much in her weakness to appeal to the chivalry of the Spanish people, which Cervantes did not quite "laugh away." But both Republicans and Carlists are thinking of another uprising, and it has been found necessary to declare several provinces in a state of siege. As yet, however, there has been no movement beyond a proclamation from Don Carlos, in which he announces that his accession to the throne will not imperil any of the civil or religious liberties of the Spanish people. It is a sign of the progress the world has made that the Bourbon pretender has to pledge his honor for the maintenance of religious liberty; but who would trust his honor in such a matter?

THE Bulgarians seem to have turned the tables on the Serbians, completely. They have driven them back from every position they had seized, and have extended their operations into Servia itself. Indeed matters have gone so far to Servia's disadvantage that Austria-Hungary has been obliged to make a demonstration in her behalf. Troops have been concentrated in Bosnia, with the intimation that they will go still farther, if it be necessary to save the client kingdom from ruin. It was reported that King Milan had taken his defeat so much to heart that he was contemplating abdication; but subsequent despatches contradict this report. He means to hold on as long as the wrath of his people will let him; and his Hapsburg friends will support him in this, as his weakness is their strength in Servia, and as his successor might be less inclined to servility to Austria-Hungary.

An armistice having been agreed to, active hostilities ceased for a time, while negotiations were begun, but the latest reports at this writing indicate that fighting has been resumed "owing to the refusal by Bulgaria of the terms proposed by Servia." Up to this time it must be said that Prince Alexander has shown remarkable abilities, both as a commander in the field, and as a diplomatist. But he stands upon slippery ground, and whether, in the midst of the fierce contentions of the hungry "Great Powers" around him, he will be able to steer safely, remains to be seen.

THE Mahdi's influence, as is not unusual in such cases, seems to have grown rather than declined since his death. It was so with Mohammed, with El Wahabee in Central Arabia, with Mullah, the Murid leader in the Eastern Caucasus, and many others.

Indeed when a leader appeals to the popular sympathies on the side of the invisible and the eternal, his influence is always likely to be more circumscribed in his life than after his death. So the Mahdi's recognized successor is at the head of an army at least as great as that of his master, and is threatening Upper Egypt more seriously than ever. This is one of the many evil fruits of the English seizure of Egypt and deposition of Arabi. It was the conversion of the country from a "house of faith" into a "house of confusion" by the substitution of an alien for a Mohammedan government, which fanned the fanaticism of the Soudanese into a white heat, and made the task of the Mahdi an easy one.

#### THE CASE OF IRELAND. II.

THE Parliament of 1782 had innumerable defects as a representative and governing body: A majority of its members was chosen by less than one hundred persons. It was a parliament which could neither rule in peace over a country contented with its rule, nor put down discontent without calling in English aid. And yet Grattan was not wrong in claiming that it had done more for Ireland, in the brief period of its legislative independence, than the English Parliament had done for England. If it had done nothing else, it would have deserved honor for its fiscal policy, by which for the first time the evil tradition of industrial uniformity was broken. It saw farther into the material needs and difficulties of the country than the British Parliament has managed to do in the eighty-five years of the Union. As a consequence of this, the troubles of the 1782-1800. were of a purely political nature. Ireland shared in the great concussion of the French Revolution. Her people,—and especially the Presbyterians of Ulster,—became impatient of a system of government by which they were denied equality in political and legal rights, and they organized a movement to unite all Irishmen in the accomplishment of a revolution whose aim was an Irish republic. The United Irishmen movement came to grief, and with it was discredited the national Parliament.

There were not wanting in Ireland advocates of the Free Trade policy, who scoffed at the idea of a country "taxing itself into prosperity," and who insisted that Ireland, "being essentially an agricultural country, would only be cutting off her best market for her own products, when she taxed those of England." Black Jack Fitzgibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare, and at this time the representative of the most dangerous tendencies in Irish society, was especially forward in opposing the measure. But his opposition only served to make more emphatic his testimony as to the effects of the law when it had had time to do its work for Ireland. One argument, we believe, Fitzgerald and his fellow-placemen did not use; they did not taunt the majority in the Parliament with any inconsistency in demanding independence in the name of Free Trade, and then enacting a protective tariff. The Free Trade Adam Smith argued for, and which Americans and Irishmen demanded of England in the era of their common subjection, meant a removal of those restrictions on their commerce which were devised to keep them in industrial dependence upon England. It was to enforce this demand that both countries had recourse to Non-Importation agreements. In Ireland the sheriffs and mayors all over the country had called meetings, at which it was resolved not to use or wear any article of English make, and that those who kept such articles for sale were traitors to their country. And when they found that English capital, after their legislative independence had been conceded in 1782, was going to keep Irish manufactures from making even a beginning, they acted in just the spirit of their earlier agreements, when they passed a law to restrain importations.

In this the Parliament responded to a general demand. "The people," Plowden tells us, "flocked around Parliament House in anxious expectation of the protecting duties being established . . . for protecting their own manufactures and enforcing the consumption of them at home by levying heavy duties on similar manufactures imported from other countries." April 2d, 1783,

the new Tariff was reported, after the Committee of Ways and Means had spent the winter in investigating the subject. It covered woolen goods, hats, paper, hardware, cottons, silks, and other articles—a much longer list than America attempted in any of her earlier tariffs. Its passage was urged by Mr. Gardiner, the chairman of the committee, in a speech reviewing the injuries inflicted on the Irish industries by English legislation, and insisting on the close connection of the want of manufactures with the misery which then prevailed in every part of the kingdom. The adoption of the tariff must have given immediate relief to the Irish labor-market, as we hear no more of the agrarian troubles which had agitated the country for many years. It is said, indeed, that "manufacturing traditions had perished, and common experience shows how hard these are to recover." But the records of what was done show that those traditions were recovered, and that in the brief period of legislative independence Ireland was rapidly taking her place among the manufacturing nations of Europe. It is Black Jack Fitzgibbon himself who at the close of this period tells us that "there is not a civilized nation on the face of the habitable globe, which had advanced in cultivation, in agriculture, in manufacture, with the same rapidity in the same period as Ireland." Lord Plunket, an eminent Irish judge, says about the same time that Ireland's trade and manufactures were "thriving beyond the hope or example of any other country of her extent."

So well was the importance of the manufacturing system to the general prosperity recognized, that the first attempts to carry the proposals for legislative union through the Irish Parliament (in 1799), were resisted on this very ground. The House of Commons addressed the King in opposition to the Union, saying that "in manufactures, any attempt it makes to offer any benefit we do not now enjoy, is vain and delusive; and wherever it is to have effect, that effect will be to our injury. Most of the duties on imports, which operate as protection to our manufactures, are, under its provisions, to be either removed immediately or reduced, and those which will be reduced are to cease entirely at a limited time. Though many of our manufactures owe their existence to the protection of these duties, and though it is not in the power of human wisdom to foresee the precise time when they may be able to thrive without them, your Majesty's faithful Commons feel more than ordinary interest in laying this fact before you, because they have, under your approbation, raised up and nursed many of these manufactures, and by doing so have encouraged much capital to be invested in them; the proprietors of which are now to be left unprotected, and are to be deprived of the Parliament, on whose faith they embarked themselves, their families and properties, in the undertaking."

Unhappily, the wholesale bribery of members and of the great families who nominated so many of them to their seats, overcame these just objections to the Union. The treaty of 1800 provided that the duties on cottons should cease by 1810, and those on woolen goods by 1820. But as in the case of India from 1813 to 1832, Ireland was not even admitted to any reciprocity of trade with England in the mean time. The jealousy of English traders secured the retention of much higher duties on Irish goods imported into England than on English goods imported into Ireland. Many of the latter came in free, while heavy duties were laid on the corresponding articles coming from Ireland. For instance, a bill of goods which would pay \$90 in duties if taken from Ireland to England, would pay only \$6 if taken from England to Ireland.

The Irish were inveighed into this kind of Free Trade at just the time when the English were most in need of markets for their wares. Napoleon had shut them out of Europe by the Continental System. Their stocks of hardwares and textiles were fast accumulating on their hands, in spite of their efforts to reduce them by contraband trade. America was entering upon the course of retaliatory measures which suspended trade with England as a preliminary to the war of 1812. The only opening for fresh trade, before the revolt of the South American colonies, was in Ireland. The country had been accumulating wealth under the protective

policy. It was now to be stripped under the Union of its accumulations of capital, and reduced to that uniformity of occupation which is the mark of national poverty and industrial exhaustion. Some branches of industry seem to have been destroyed at once; others held out until the operations of the Treaty of Union had wiped out the last vestige of the Protection, and then they succumbed. The industrial structure reared under the protection of the law of 1783, faded away as if it had been "the baseless fabric of a dream."

Look at some of the figures of industrial decay. In ten years the export of woolen drapery fell from 360,000 yards to 20,000 yards, while the imports rose from 600,000 yards to 2,400,000 yards. By 1823 the export was at an end, but the import stood at 2,500,000 yards. But as late as 1822 two-thirds in value or one-half in amount of the woolen cloth used in Ireland was still made at home while a population of 35,000 derived support from the industry. By 1850 the number employed was only 625 and the increase of recent years has brought this up only to 2022 in 1879. The first mill for cotton was built in 1784, and by the date of the Union this industry gave employment to 13,500 persons. By 1817 the number thus employed was but 12,091, although the 68 per cent. duties were not taken off till 1816. By 1850 it had declined to 2,937 persons and by 1861 to 2,734 persons. In 1879 the number was 1,620. Even the manufacture of spirits has witnessed a great decline. In 1830 it was 9,004,539 gallons; and in 1840 it reached 10,815,709 gallons. But by 1875 it had fallen to 6,094,638 gallons, and by 1880 it had risen no higher than 6,927,871 gallons. On the other hand, by successive changes in the revenue laws, discriminating against the national drink and in favor of French wines, (as the price of the Cobden Treaty), the sums exacted in duties on whiskey have risen from £929,778, in 1851, to £3,326,732, in 1880, on nearly the same quantity. Is it wonderful that Mr. Mulhall says Ireland has to pay more than her share of taxation, or that Mr. Davitt advises the Irish workman to boycott the public house as the means of depriving England of a large share of her revenue, or that Mr. Parnell united with the British Tories to prevent a still greater taxation of whiskey?

It is said indeed that Ireland's commerce flourished under the policy of Free Trade. If commerce be the aggregate of imports and exports, then it did flourish. If commerce be "the interchange of services and commodities between persons of different industrial function," then it was prostrated by Free Trade. The rapid growth of variety in industrial function which had been taking place under Protection came to a disastrous end. There was nothing left but the land, and every man had to become a farmer, or to emigrate, or to starve. In 1784 the total of exports and imports was £8,000,000; in 1804, after the Union, it was £12,000,000. As in 1823 the British Government ceased to report the amount of trade between England and Ireland, there is no means to get at the exact amount for recent years. But we have the figures of the shipping which enters and clears at Irish ports down to our own times. In 1802 the tonnage thus entered amounted to 145,833 tons; in 1880 to 960,820 tons in the foreign trade, and 6,179,454 tons in the "coasting trade." This last included vessels engaged in the carrying trade between Ireland and the coast of Great Britain, and so far from being a gauge of Irish prosperity, it is an indication of Irish helplessness. In their passage from Ireland, this vast array of ships are loaded to the gunwale with food extracted from the Irish soil, and exported even in years of famine and distress to pay for every manufactured article used by gentle or simple in Ireland, and to pay all the rents of absentee landlords. Of this shipping about half in number and much above three-fourths in tonnage is propelled by steam. But in 1880 only thirteen steamships were built in Ireland.

Upon the prostration of Irish manufactures the usual results followed. Rents rose, not because farming had become more profitable, but because the demand for land had become abnormal, as before 1782. There was also a revival of the Whiteboy movement under Captain Rock and the Ribbon Men. The agrarian



distress and the outrages it led to, came to the front once more. Tipperary shot its evicting landlords from behind stone fences, and in the entire absence of political agitation, it was found necessary to pass one coercion law after another, until the statute book became the undeniable record of English failure in Ireland. There is not a measure of repression upon which Mr. Forster relied to restore peace to Ireland, that had not been tried over and over again in the opening decade of the century, and without any marked success. This would have been the less remarkable if Ireland had been in the ordinary sense a disorderly country. But apart from agrarian outrage it is the most orderly country in the world, and the most free from crimes against persons, purity and property. Prof. Leoni Levi, who has no Irish sympathies, has had the fairness to collect the statistics of crime in the three kingdoms, and shows the vast superiority of Ireland even to orderly and dour Scotland. One year there were but five murders committed in Ireland; on one day of that very year four murders were committed in England.

But if the Irish are not very active in killing each other, means amply sufficient have been at work for the thinning of the population. The first of these is famine. There were no famines in the period of legislative independence, when the opportunities of employment were not limited to agriculture. It is only in countries engaged in raising food alone that they occur. There was a long series of years of scarcity from the time the reduction of the duties on manufactures began to tell on the industrial condition of the country. These were but premonitions of the great calamity of 1845-46, when between 200,000 and 300,000 persons died of hunger, or of the diseases which result from it, according to English authorities. It was just as in India and other famine countries: all the eggs were in one basket, and the basket fell. There was nothing else to depend upon, and the people lay down to die of hunger, while food to the value of £15,000,000 was exported in each of the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, to pay rent and the cost of imported manufactures.

At last a victim must be found on whose shoulders to lay all the blame of English misgovernment, and it was found in the landlords. Since 1848 the cry has been that the ruin of Ireland is in its bad land systems. As the extirpation of manufactures had given the landlord class an immense power over the common people, and as they had in perhaps a majority of cases shown that they were unfit to be entrusted with that power, it was only natural that the people and their leaders fell in with the theories of English economists, and demanded Land Reform as the cure of Irish evils. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell are at one on this question. But if the landlords of Ireland had all been as fair and as just as the Downshire family—and we can use no stronger expression—this would not have availed to save Ireland from the misery of her industrial condition. That this would not have made Ireland prosperous is shown by the ruin of multitudes of Irish freeholders, who had no landlords, but who found farming in Ireland a business which it was better to get out of. It is farther proved by the ruin of multitudes of the landlords themselves, who were sold out by the Encumbered Estates Court, in 1849-59. It is proved by the fact that the average of Irish rents is lower than English for land of the same quality. But English sense of justice was satisfied by throwing over the landlords in the two Irish Land Acts, which Mr. Gladstone thinks have settled the Irish problems, and which have in English eyes the great merit of not meddling with any "British interest."

It is gravely argued by some badly informed persons that Ireland cannot become a manufacturing country, because it has not the resources needed for manufacture. It did manage to manufacture with no better resources, in 1782-1801. It has an abundance of water-power in its western counties; it has large deposits of coal in the South, and some lesser ones in the North. The towns on the eastern coast are, at least, no farther from the Welsh coal mines than is London from Newcastle. It has iron ore in abundance, and at this present time exports it to England;

it sends Yorkshire a very large part of the wool which Leeds and other towns convert into fine cloths. It has the damp climate in which the cotton manufacture flourishes best, and to find which in perfection the Lancashire spinners have removed their mills from Manchester to Oldham. It has abundance of cheap labor, whose capacity under training has been proved in both England and the United States. What then is wanting? The assurance that the capitalist will not be swamped by unfair competition, while he is getting his industrial regiment drilled, and until the almost extinct habit of manufacture is revived in the people. Nothing but a law can give him that, and so long as England legislates for Ireland no such law will be enacted. Ireland's first necessity is such a measure of Home Rule as will enable her people to pass such laws for the encouragement of Irish manufactures as no imperial parliament will ever pass for her.

It is urged by Mr. Bright, indeed, that Ireland should not wait for the protection of law in undertaking the revival of her manufactures. "There seems to be nobody in Ireland," he says, "who is willing to turn to account, for instance, the great resources of water-power in that country. . . Why in the name of common sense is it that during the last hundred [eighty?] years there has not been a single manufacture of any importance established and sustained in Ireland?" If Mr. Bright will look at the slow growth under protective duties of English industries,—that of spinning and weaving cotton, for instance,—he will find why Irish manufactures do not spring "full statured in an hour," like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, but must have their period of struggling immaturity and adolescent growth, before they are able to stand the competition of more advanced and wealthier countries. England postponed the very birth of Irish manufactures to the period of legislative independence, by her restrictive laws. There was but seventeen years of that independence before Ireland was invited to sustain the competition of English capital and skill under the most disadvantageous conditions. That they succumbed to what Burke calls "the tyrannous power of capital," in the years that followed the Union, is just what was to be expected; and it is as little surprising that every subsequent attempt to revive them without legislative protection has proved a failure.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE INDIANS.

THE present Administration enjoys greater advantages for handling the Indian problem successfully and for reaping a rich harvest from its labors than have fallen to the lot of any of its predecessors. The times are ripe for better things. Indian schools of a high grade, conducted by some of the best men and women of the country, have worked long enough to prove the capacity for education of the Indian youth; steady advance toward self-support has been made by the progressive members of many of the tribes; the gross outrages which have been inflicted upon Indians in the past, and which still continue, are becoming generally known to the public; organizations for asserting Indian rights are springing up over the land, whereby a strong and intelligent public sentiment has been awakened which demands justice for a long neglected people. Men are beginning everywhere to feel that neither sentimentality on the one hand, nor brutality on the other, should formulate our Indian policy. That policy must rest upon a broad, intelligent recognition of human rights, and human responsibility.

These changed and improved conditions are very favorable to progress on the part of the Administration. Keen eyes will scrutinize every act of the coming policy, a ready and impartial censure will follow measures that are faulty, whether in judgment or intention, but strong sympathy will greet and support every wise move. The personnel of the Administration gives reason to hope that the opportunity within its grasp will be improved. Mr. Cleveland is a man whose courage, resolution and judgment in relation to this question, have been already manifested; Mr. Lamar, the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Atkins, the Indian Commissioner, are both men of character who have expressed themselves as favorably disposed toward the Indian, and many of whose public acts have harmonized with their declarations. The president in his inaugural address distinctly recognized the demand of the public conscience for just treatment of the Indian, and virtually committed himself to a policy which should satisfy the wish of the people in this regard. In private conference with

the friends of the Indians he gave similar assurances of his intention to do all that was within his power to advance the civilization of the wards of the Nation. The sincerity of these declarations, was early indicated by official actions. High praise is due him for his proclamation revoking the executive order of his predecessor, and restoring to the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation, in Dakota, 500,000 acres of their land which the last administration had illegally thrown open to white settlement; also for his ejectment of the cattle men from the Indian lands of the Indian Territory, whose unauthorized leases had led to serious complications. The decided and courageous stand taken by the President in the enforcement of the laws for the protection of Indian lands in the face of vigorous opposition from wealthy capitalists, has already exerted a most wholesome influence upon the public mind and will produce good results far into the future.

But there is another and very important phase of this question to which we desire to draw especial attention. The Executive is confronted with serious obstacles, and beset with many temptations, in the prosecution of its work. Not the least among these is the pressure brought to bear upon it by the ceaseless importunities of partisan politicians and place-hunters. The pressure already seriously affects the efficiency of the Indian service, crippling or hampering its work. The Indian question is as important in its executive as in its legislative phase. It is as necessary for the civilization of the Indian that the Indian service should be officered by honest and efficient men, as that Congress should pass certain much-needed laws for the protection of Indian rights. We claim, hardly with exaggeration, that the Indian agent is the pivot of the Indian question. How rapidly he can advance his people in the ways of civilization, restraining the evil disposed, guiding and encouraging the industrious and well behaved, can be fully appreciated only by those who are studying the question through careful personal examination of its facts. Upon the character and ability of the agent the advancement of the Indian largely depends. Next in importance to him come his subordinates, clerks, physicians, agency farmers, blacksmiths, and others. These men are nearest to, and have the most to do with, the Indian.

Now upon what principle does the Administration make its appointments for these various posts of the Indian service? Does it adhere closely to party lines, and, even within them, make choice only of those who have become entitled to the reward of party service, or does it select its officers upon the ground,—need we add the only true ground,—of fitness, of character and ability? Will the Administration discard able and experienced men, at present in the service, simply because they are of different political complexion from those who are clamoring for their positions? Or, recognizing the fact that Indian affairs should be conducted upon business, rather than partisan principles, will the Administration retain those men who at present are doing their work well? It is an ominous fact that up to the first of October past thirty-one of the sixty Indian agents in the service had been dismissed by the Department, and new men of the opposite political party put in their place. A similar and very extensive change is being made among subordinates. Were these changes made in the interest of the Indians, and were inefficient men replaced by efficient ones, we would not complain. But, unfortunately, in instances which have come under our own personal knowledge the reverse is true. The object of removal appears to have been not so much to improve the condition of the Indian by giving him a man selected because of his fitness to perform well the duties of his office, as to reward an assiduous politician for the proformance of services which, however important they may have been, were hardly in the line of Indian civilization.

If the Administration desires to make for itself a brilliant and unbroken record by its treatment of the Indian question, it must pursue a different course in this matter of appointments. It must abandon completely the spoils system which, while pernicious in other branches of Government work, is doubly so in this most delicate and difficult task of training an ignorant people for self-support and citizenship. The present policy of the Administration in regard to its appointments for the Indian service not only wrongs individuals by the removal of faithful public servants, but seriously interferes with the accomplishment of its own avowed purpose to secure the civilization of the Indian. The remedy for the evil lies in the extension of the principles of civil service reform over the Indian service. Until this all-important point be gained, the great work of fitting the Indian to those tremendous changes in his condition and circumstances which threaten him in the near future cannot be thoroughly and effectually done. The necessity for the adoption of such a policy as we have indicated cannot be over-estimated. It is imperative. Will the President take so radical a step as this, thereby increasing the strain which already taxes his courage and firmness so severely? The struggle which such an advance of policy involves would be between individual

selfishness on the one hand and sound business considerations and the public welfare on the other. Such a contest is inevitable if the civilization of the Indian is the object aimed at, and the friends of the Indians should not hesitate to force it to an issue, at the same time according to the President a cordial support in the adoption of a policy which has both reason and justice to recommend it.

## REVIEWS.

THE FIRST NAPOLEON; A SKETCH, POLITICAL AND MILITARY. By John Codman Ropes, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Author of "The Army Under Pope." Pp. xx. and 347; with nine maps. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS is a volume of Lowell Institute lectures, and by no means the least interesting or valuable of the additions to our literature from that quarter. Mr. Ropes is frankly and without many reserves an apologist for his hero, and he handles his subject with remarkable candor as an apologist. He is not a whitewasher of the John S. C. Abbott kind. He does not attempt to set Napoleon on a pedestal from which the moral instincts of mankind must at once thrust him down. He does not ignore the grave charges which must be brought against the Emperor by every critic of his military and political career. But he deals with these as an advocate who thinks Napoleon has not had fair play, and that the true currents of history have been misunderstood in a way that has been detrimental to his reputation.

His first and indeed his chief contention is that the character of the French Revolution has been completely misunderstood. It was not an uprising in the interest of self-government. It was an uprising against the principle of privilege, and the oppressive and mischievous discriminations which grew out of that privilege. It was not because the French found monarchy in itself an intolerable thing, but because they found intolerable the heaping of fiscal burdens on the poor and the exclusion of the common man from justice and a public career, that they put down monarchy. At more than one point in the history of the Revolution its authors had to set the principle of self-government at defiance, and govern France in a despotic fashion, in order to save the fruit of the Revolution to a people who were ready to cast it away. And Napoleon set aside a government of France which was no more self-government than the empire he substituted for it, or rather was much less self-government. His conquests carried the results of the Revolution to other parts of Europe, and his great body of legislation was the instrument of bringing equality of condition to other lands besides France. As for self-government, that belongs only to nations who have had the experience which educates them into a demand for it, as was the case with England and America, but not France.

As to the question of his hero's personal character, Mr. Ropes contends that he was not a cruel man, or indifferent to the sufferings of the victims of his wars, and he alleges several instances in which he showed a marked consideration for the suffering. He thinks his great defect was the predominance of the soldier to an extent that made him a gambler in war. He preferred to win under conditions which seemed to foretell defeat, rather than to take every precaution to avert it. The excitement and risk of this course fascinated him as do the risks of the gaming table in the case of the confirmed gambler. It was this that led to his defeat at the last, when he fought Waterloo without the support of any of his best division commanders except Ney. It was this that in 1814 led him to refuse the offers of peace after his great defeat at Leipsic, which would have left France intact and himself on its throne. His trust in his luck was the gambler's trust, and it wooed him on to his destruction.

The weak point in the book is that Mr. Ropes has very little sense of the principle of nationality. He puts national independence below the improvements in administrative methods, which Napoleon gave Eastern Germany, and which he would have given to Spain if she had permitted him. We admit that so long as he was dealing with countries in which there was no national government—Poland and Eastern Germany, for instance—it is hard to prove that he was not giving more than he had taken away. But in Spain the case was widely different; there he was not encountered by a cabinet or a government, but by a nation determined to accept nothing at the hand of a conqueror. And from the hour that Spain arose, the fate of the French Empire was sealed. The national idea became infectious; Germany awakened to know herself one people and to do battle for her independence; Russia cast herself across the path of the destroyer of national life; and the end came. There is nothing in Mr. Ropes's work so utterly inadequate and unfair as his treatment of the uprising of Germany. In his view the efforts of such men as Fichte, and Schleiermacher, and Arndt and Niebuhr and Steffens count for nothing. They



represent nothing but an attempt to put a popular appearance upon the resistance of Von Hardenburg and Stein. In kindness to our author we must presume that he knows little or nothing of the German literature of that time; and that the names of Andreas Hofer and the bookseller Palm have escaped him.

Mr. Ropes is justifiably severe upon Gen. Yoreke for his double-dealing at the end of the invasion. Does he wish his readers to understand that his own hero was a man above such doings? Why is there not a word as to the depths of mendacity revealed by the publication of his correspondence, and of the scandal that led the publication, even with large expurgations, to come to a speedy end? Why no hint of the great services rendered to Italy, Spain and other countries by stripping them of their art treasures? Why, when so much is made of the complicity of the English government in the conspiracy of George Cadoudal, is nothing said of the legacy to the scoundrel who tried to assassinate the Duke of Wellington? From a moral point of view Mr. Ropes has said too much or too little.

The military part of the book is admirable and much more judicious than the political. Napoleon's blunders as a soldier are pointed out and the plan of his campaigns is made singularly clear. Brief as is the account of them we do not remember having read anything that made the whole story so intelligible as Mr. Ropes has done with the help of his excellent maps. And the mechanical execution of the book is above praise.

**BRIC-A-BRAC STORIES.** By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated by Walter Crane. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1885.

It is one of the frequent complaints of lovers of the picturesque that the modern world has grown sadly uniform; but any collection of the folk-stories of various nations, even such a one as this simple little volume of Mrs. Harrison's, shows that even in those dear secluded days, before rapid transit had vulgarized national individuality, the human imagination played with phenomena in very similar fashion in all climes and all countries. Endless small variations there are, but the air remains the same. The Norwegian sorcerer turns his prince into a bear; the Indian makes him a jackal. The modern magician, the man of science, has fallen behind these clever gentry—and knows only his business; he can tell us nothing about how the prince became a bear, but only how the bear became a prince.

Mrs. Harrison has made a pretty selection of some twenty stories from various sources. The intimate relation of several of them to Grimm's familiar tales, and others, is recognized by the little boy who is the fortunate audience to whom these tales are related by the various articles of bric-a-brac decorating his father's drawing-room. The thread upon which the stories are strung is not a novel one. "Carl Krinken's" experiences with the incongruous treasures of his stocking is quite similar; but one's heart is more drawn to the lonely little boy in the hut by the stormy coast, whose meagre Christmas is cheered by these tales, all very delicately told, than to the softly nurtured young gentleman in the luxurious New York drawing-room, the pathos of whose lot, in spite of Miss Lynch, the fierce governess, does not come very near to one. The tales of the "French Fan," the "Walrus Tooth," and the "Norwegian Wedding Crown" are among the prettiest of the collection, and any child who loves to wander in fairy-land will welcome this attractive book. The stories are pleasantly and gracefully told, without, however, any conspicuous charm of style. The illustrations by Walter Crane are very delightful, and add much to the attractions of the book. Of the very elaborate designing in color, on the cover of the book, we have heretofore spoken. It does credit to the enterprise of the publishers.

**THE WIT OF WOMEN.** By Kate Sanborn. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

Kate Sanborn's book suffers not so much from want of that "sense of humor," on woman's assumed lack of which she rings the changes with a good deal of spirit, as from want of proportion. Kate Sanborn (we really do not know how to more formally speak of her), is the possessor of a good deal of witty earnestness in her own person, and she makes the claim of her sex in the field of wit good, but her volume is put together in rather a tantalizing way. The original paragraphs and the extracts are in similar type, making the book not very easy reading. This, perhaps, might be charged to the printer;—a more definite fault is the scrappiness of the "examples," where more fulness would be desirable, and the giving of long extracts from authorities of no particular value. George Eliot, assuredly one of the wittiest women who ever lived, is dismissed in half a page of comparatively insignificant "examples;" "Cranford," by Mrs. Gaskell, one of the most delightfully humorous books in our language, is barely mentioned; and Mrs. Carlyle gets notice so scant as to amount to nothing, although all who have read her "Letters and Memoirs" know her to have been a woman of remarkable wit. But, on the other hand, Kate

Sanborn has collected many bright and enjoyable things in this book. Here is Queen Elizabeth's double pun "though ye be burly, my Lord Burleigh, ye make less stir than my Lord Leicester," Here is this sharp speech of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; "There was only one reason she was glad she was a woman; she would never have to marry one." Here is Louisa Alcott's query; "If steamers are named the Asia, the Russia and the Scotia, why not call one the Nausea?" Here is an epigram of Lady Ashburton in reply to a statement that liars generally speak good-naturedly of others,—“why, if you don't speak a word of truth it is not so difficult to speak well of your neighbors.” We repeat that this lively and spirited compiler has made a convincing case, and some of the editorial comment makes good reading, also. There is too much quoting *in extenso*, but then some noteworthy "finds" have been made. Such a one is the "Apele for Are," addressed to the "Sextant of the Meetinouse," familiar to every one as a skit of the cleverest kind. It appears from Kate Sanborn's researches that our old favorite "Apele for Are" was written by Arabella Wilson.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

**"YOUNG Folks' Queries,"** by "Uncle Lawrence," (J. B. Lippincott Company), is another of those agreeable pieces of literary object teaching for which juvenile readers ought to be grateful. Whether they are or not we have no precise means of knowing, but there can be no question of the superiority of books of this class to the flood of weak fiction with which youth is assailed. "Uncle Lawrence" sets out to teach, but he is not offensively didactic; he is,—at least to the view of older persons,—very entertaining, and so, we should say, must any bright boy or girl decide. In a pleasant guise of story-telling a boy who is forever asking questions is here told about the mechanism of clocks, watches, and steam engines, the production of petroleum, the manufacture of mirrors, pins and needles, and a host of other interesting things, and which when once learned will stay with him always. There are numerous good illustrations. The only drawback to satisfaction is the omission of proper credit to the real author; a prefatory note merely states that the book is a free rendering of a French work.

**"Farthest North,"** by Charles Lanman, (D. Appleton & Co.), is an account of the life and explorations of Lieutenant James B. Lockwood, of the Greely Arctic Expedition. The book may be called history within history; it is not a narrative of the Greely Expedition in full, but of Lieutenant Lockwood's share in it. The claim is advanced for Lockwood that, in one of the sledge journeys from Greely's command, he made, on the 15th of May, 1882, the highest northern point yet reached. Of course this has been contested, especially by Captain Markham of the British navy, who has labored in various publications to prove that Lockwood mistook Cape May for Cape Britannia, and moreover that the whole highest region reached by Lockwood was explored in the English Expedition of 1875-76. Mr. Lanman's book is confessedly written to make the claim for Lieutenant Lockwood good—and, as it seems to us, successfully. It is not a piece of hair splitting, or of special pleading, but an honest, straightforward statement of facts, amply substantiated at all points. The book is excellently written and arranged, and without being exhaustive is complete as far as it goes. The picture of the heroism of Lockwood and his associates is very impressive. The book includes a portrait, a map, and some fairly good illustrations of Arctic scenery.

**"Children's Stories in American History,"** by Henrietta Christian Wright, while intentionally an elementary book, need not have been so superficial and discursive as we are compelled to term it. If the title had included the word "early" it would have been all the better. History on these shores began long before our immediate ancestors commenced making it, yet speaking generally American history means the record of events following the settlement of Virginia. A very small part of Miss [Mrs. ?] Wright's book is given to those events, the bulk of the volume being devoted to the Mound Builders, the Northmen, the conquests of Mexico, and Peru, and the discoveries of Balboa, de Soto and Jacques Cartier. The illustrations are of a too fanciful kind for a sober taste, but they were evidently designed to lighten the subject for the readers especially addressed. We observe that the story of John Smith and Pocahontas is given with an old-fashioned literalness that will delight Mr. Cooke. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

**"Anecdotes of General Grant,"** compiled by J. L. Ringwalt, is an unpretending little volume which yet includes considerable wholesome and valuable matter. The anecdotes illustrate the General's military and political career, and his personal traits. They are gathered from periodical sources, and from the reminiscences of personal friends. There are some hundreds of them, many of them familiar, most of them pointed, all of them authentic, and valuable for use in making up the record of one of the greatest men of his time. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

## ART.

## SCULPTURE, AND BLACK-AND-WHITE AT THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE sculptor works usually under conditions quite different from those which govern the painter, and he is accustomed to depend for his reputation much less on the exhibitions than is case with the latter. The reputation which the painter acquires in this way may indeed be very insecure, but all the same it is one which few except the very strongest men feel that they can afford to do without. For some reason or other it is not the same with the sculptors, who rarely make any very earnest appeal to the public by this means, and if judged by the impression which their work produces on these occasions, very unjust conclusions would be drawn concerning their standing in the community of artists. They are not as numerous as the painters, it is true, but several of the men who do most to uphold the honor of American art are sculptors, and it is certainly to be regretted that on such occasions as those furnished by the yearly exhibitions at the half dozen institutions in the country at which a general survey and estimate of progress and attainment is possible, this class of work is to be inadequately represented.

It is easy to assign reasons for this state of things. Everybody can think of several; as for instance that the sculptor's work is too big to carry about; it is designed for a public place, and would not look well in a gallery; the class of patronage on which he depends is quite different from that reached by an exhibition of pictures, and so on; but none of them are more than half true, nor are the difficulties which are thus presented by any means insurmountable. As beautiful work in portraiture and in creations of the fancy as is done in color comes from the sculptors' studios every year, on a scale not too large to be readily transported, or to be exhibited with good effect in ordinary galleries. Probably the best decorative work, too, that is done at this time is done by artists of whom we hardly hear at the exhibitions, and a very fair share of what is really the most serious and successful work of the year thus fails to be shown. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when the exhibitions will reflect and minister to a popular taste catholic enough to care as much for a decorative frieze, or panel, or tablet, as for any imitative picturing of natural forms, if only the treatment is equally dignified and masterly. In spite of the proportions which the decorative question has already assumed we are still far enough from entertaining very broad or just views on this subject, and the exhibitions only reflect this want in the absence of first-rate decorative work and the meagreness of their displays of drawing and sculpture.

Not that the current exhibition at the Academy is weaker than usual in this respect; on the contrary it is rather stronger than usual, and the foregoing reflections are only to be understood as being very general in their application. There are in all forty-four works of sculpture, covering a range of subjects sufficiently wide to make the observer feel how much more work with a similar purpose must have been produced during the year, which might have been profitably shown. Of this number thirty-four are the contributions of Mr. Edward Kemeys, a new man as far as exhibition catalogues are concerned, but one who is well known in Philadelphia by his spirited bronze group of "Hudson Bay Wolves" in Fairmount Park. His works now shown at the Academy are mostly small, and the best of them are studies of wild animals. They are interesting in the highest degree; there is about them the freshness of original power, very little affected by the influence of the schools, apparently, but exercised in a long and earnest study of nature. For although there are pieces here which are not free from faults which it would be the schools' first business to correct, the works cannot as a whole be regarded as those of a man who has not studied long and studied hard. That his study has been in the big free school of Nature, rather than in any more rigidly organized institution, is perhaps not altogether to be regretted. The ruling spirits of these productions is an intense interest in the subject. It is the keenness of the hunter's delight in his business, and the wonderful precision of the hunter's observation that have developed the artist, and this is something which affects the observer very differently from any exercise of skill, however refined, on a subject which had to be sought, or which only chanced to offer itself. The portraits of Indians are rather less satisfactory than those of animals, and "The Noiseless Footfall—American Panther," the "Jaguar killing a Peccary," and the "Fighting Panther and Deer" are perhaps the most successful works. They are in fact so good that it is to be hoped the artist may be encouraged to carry them out on a scale more nearly commensurate with the character of their design.

The reliefs are not so good, and naturally so; for it is perhaps in this kind of work that the skill of the thoroughly trained artist avails the most. A certain lack of refinement may be unobjectionable and even welcome in a statue or bust, especially if the

subjects be somewhat uncouth, which becomes intolerable in a work in low relief; for this last must be exquisite in this respect or it is sure to fail. The refinement becomes imperative in proportion to the lowness of the relief, and hence inexperienced sculptors never make a greater mistake than in thinking it safer and easier to treat a subject in low relief than in the round.

No comparison that could be made would enforce this more clearly than a glance from these reliefs to that of Mr. St. Gaudens, a portrait in bronze of Dr. Weir Mitchell, which is also in the exhibition. Nothing could be finer than the delicate adjustment of planes in this beautiful work, which is every way worthy of its author, who is by all odds the most artistic of American sculptors.

Good work in portrait sculpture is shown also by Mr. Geo. Frank Stephens, and by Miss Catharine M. Cohen.

They say that Doré chafed and fretted all his life because the consideration which was shown to the imitative painter was denied to the more intellectual and more truly creative designer, and in this Doré was right,—wrong as he undoubtedly was in his estimate of his own power. No inconsiderable number of the strongest among American artists have done and are doing to-day their best work as designers, either for decoration or for illustration. Those who are familiar with his pictures, know that Mr. Vedder is one of the most imaginative and impressive of American painters, but it is doubtful if anything he has done more worthily represents him than his illustrations to the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the originals of which are among the drawings shown at the Academy. That they are not esteemed as they deserve to be is owing partly, no doubt, to the character of the poem, which it would be asking too much of even the milder type of orthodoxy which is prevalent to-day to accept or indeed to feel much interested in; but it is also owing in part to prevalent misconceptions concerning the dignity of the work of the designer. The criticism which has sometimes been made against the drawings, that they have little in common with the spirit of the poem, can I think hardly be allowed to have much weight. The poem is one of those works whose interest,—for those to whom it makes any appeal,—is impersonal and universal. The local color, to use a somewhat hackneyed expression, is of no account; the work might be illustrated to-morrow by a man of different nationality and different temperament from Mr. Vedder, in a spirit totally unlike this and yet in a manner quite as fitting and effective. It could hardly be more so.

The strong point about the pictures is their spirituality; anything more definite and real would hardly have done so well. It is not so much any imagined thing that is pictured, as the imagining process itself that is portrayed, and at which the observer seems to assist. It is not that the forms have been thought out; it is the thought itself which we see. The poem is itself nothing more nor less than a procession of thoughts; the thoughts that perplex and divert and comfort the common mind of man. Sometimes, in the pictures as in the song, they take the shape of well defined images and sometimes the outline is shadowy and vague.

It is only the form which is vague however; there is never any doubt about the emotion which it embodies. The doubt or despair, the hope or defiance, which animate the lines of the poet inform again the shapes, whether uncertain or sharply defined, which the artist's mind has conjured up. It is a splendid work, which deserves more hearty appreciation than it has hitherto received, for no one has cared enough about these superb drawings yet to even buy them.

The interest of black-and-white display at the Academy is not confined to these drawings by any means. The illustrations of Tennyson, by Mr. Schell, and Mr. Sword's series of sporting pictures, possess very positive merits, and so have the etchings of Mr. Worrall and Mr. Moran; but the collection is dominated by them, and any general reflections on the importance of this department are necessarily indulged in their presence. L. W. M.

## ART NOTES.

ON the opening day of the special autumnal exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York, there were twenty-one pictures sold or engaged. At the nearly concurrent opening of the annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, the sales were exactly 0. The next day and the next week told the same story at the Pennsylvania Academy, notwithstanding the fact that the collection is admittedly richer in desirable and generally valuable pictures, and that artists never expect to get such prices in Philadelphia as they do in New York.

Early in the coming year, the most magnificent collection of works of art in Vienna and one of the finest in Europe will be sold at public auction, the catalogue, itself a beautiful work of art, containing examples of the greatest artists, gathered from the finest galleries of the world. The pictures include many eminent works of the schools of Italy and the Low Countries. There are



among others two paintings by Titian—a portrait of Duke Alphonso, of Ferrara, and one of the Doge Trevisano; a portrait by Tintoretto, a magnificent work by Correggio, a portrait of Count Martinengo by Muretti da Prescia, whose works are exceedingly rare; a portrait of Tocanda, by Leonardo da Vinci, a work similar to the famous picture in the gallery of the Louvre in Paris; a Saint Sebastian, by Ribera; "Cain and Abel," by Salvator Rosa, a work of powerful luminous effect and masterly management. Among the works of the schools of the Low Countries particularly worthy of mention are a Tryptichon, an admirable piece by Gerard Davids, a master whose existing works are few; a magnificent work by Jacob Ruysdael, for which considerable sums have been offered to the proprietors; pictures by Ostade, Teniers, P. P. Rubens, Habbema, S. de Vlieger, Berchem and others. The pictures, as well as the drawings of the ancient masters, among which are original works by Raphael, Monsegna, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Carracci, Watteau, Berchem and P. de Hooghe, belong chiefly to the famous collections of Prince Kannitz, the Duchesse de Berry and Count Festetics.

In remodeling Mr. Wanamaker's stores, two large stained glass windows have been put up, one at either end of the new transept, which are commanding attention as works of art. They are commemorative of Robert Morris, the patriot, financier and statesman, and of Stephen Girard the mariner, merchant and philanthropist. Full length life-size portraits constitute the main subjects of the compositions, each being surrounded by decorative panels bearing appropriate emblems and suggestive mementoes. The general effect of color and tone, the first consideration in work of this character, is very pleasing and harmonious. The likenesses are careful and correct reproductions of the best extant portraits, and the figures are remarkably well delineated. In drawing and in artistic arrangement of form and color the windows are admirable throughout, and the mechanical details are pronounced masterly by experts; worthily embodying a tribute to two most distinguished citizens of this commonwealth. It is gratifying to note that this tribute is offered by Philadelphia hands, Messrs. Maclean and Ritchie, successors of Geo. H. Gibson, having designed and executed the work for Mr. Wanamaker.

Among the black-and-white works at the current exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy are several little etchings by Miss Blanche Dillaye, which were made to illustrate Mr. Howard M. Jenkins' "Historical Recollections Relating to Gwynedd," which deserve notice, not only on account of their very positive merits as works of art, but also as examples of a method of book illustration that is not so much appreciated as it deserves to be. Such illustrations, warm from the hand of the artist, have about them a freshness which is simply out of the question in either wood or steel engraving,—the first of which, as at present practiced, is much over-valued for magazine illustration, and the latter, in the form of stippled, or the feeblest of mezzotinted work, monopolizes the uses for portraits, etc., to which plate printing is applied in book illustration. It is a sign of substantial and artistic progress, and not the reverse, as some would have us believe, that pen-and-ink drawings, reproduced by photo-engraving processes, are rapidly displacing the former, and that etchings are coming to be valued and used in the place once filled by steel engravings,—which, indeed, can hardly be regarded as anything but a dead and outgrown art.

Mr Charles G. Leland has discovered a way by which to utilize all kinds of broken porcelain or crockery plates. The fragments are made into small, evenly shaped pieces, triangular or square, and set as mosaic. The instrument for breaking them is one used by dentists to separate or break asunder artificial teeth, but the work may be equally well done with a small vice or flat pincers. The art of making and setting these pieces is taught in an art school in London, under the name of "Ceramic Mosaic." It is specially adapted for walls and ceilings, but may be used for floors. Heads of families and hotel-keepers may in future console themselves whenever they hear "a grand smash," that the fragments will not be utterly lost.

Miss Blanche Dillaye and Miss Florence Este have joined in a studio at No. 1430 South Penn Square. Miss Edith L. Pierce, who has had a studio with Miss Dillaye, at 1335 Chestnut St., will disperse with any this winter, on account of her health.

An important volume entitled, "Etching," will be ready for issue by Messrs. Cassell & Co. almost immediately, the author being Mr. S. R. Koehler, who it will be conceded is very competent for the undertaking. The book, which is a large quarto, contains an outline of the technical processes and history of etching, with some remarks on collections and collecting, and is unique in that it contains the first connected history of etching ever written, all the books on engraving hitherto published having treated it merely as a subordinate division of the general subject. It is very fully illustrated, containing no less than one hundred and twenty-five

specimens, thirty of which are etched plates by old and modern masters, including Lalanne, Whistler, Flameng, Rajon, Unger, Jacquemart, Jacque, R. Swain Gifford, Farrer, Thomas Moran, Mrs. M. Nimmo Moran, Peter Moran, Platt, Parrish, Smillie, Gauguin, etc. Among the etchings by old masters are several (C. B. Hopfer, Dietrich), printed from the original plates, while others (Dürer, Rembrandt, Berghem, etc.), are heliographic fac-similes. The ninety-five examples in the text consist of phototypic reproductions of old etchings, illustrating the whole history of the art from the beginning of the sixteenth century down to our own day, in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain, England and America.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

PROFESSOR Asa Gray, of Harvard, the distinguished botanist, recently completed his seventy-fifth year, and the occasion was marked by the presentation of a silver vase of exquisite workmanship from many of his friends and scientific associates, "in token of the universal esteem of American botanists." The vase, a cut of which appears in the current number of *Science*, is covered with representations of the plant species with which Prof. Gray's name is most closely connected, done in exquisite *repoussé* work, and has been warmly praised by scientific men for its fidelity to nature, as well as for its beauty. The professor, it is said, shows few signs of his advancing years, and is still as enthusiastic and energetic a worker as at any previous period of his life.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, M. Roullier, a surgeon attached to the French navy, gave an account of the practice of transfusion of blood in cholera cases at the St. Mandrier hospital, Toulon. The operations were performed during the state of collapse. Of 55 cases, 18 recovered. The transfusion of 1,500 to 2,000 grams "literally effected a resurrection;" but, unfortunately, in the majority of cases the patients did not permanently recover.

A report has lately been issued by the Russian minister of railways detailing the accidents that have occurred from 1880 up to the end of last year. In 1880 the total was 434 killed and 675 wounded, which included 23 passengers killed and 68 wounded, 235 railway employes killed and 474 wounded, and "outsiders," 176 killed and 133 wounded, the latter category comprising persons killed or injured in traversing the lines at level crossings, etc. In 1881 the figures were: Twenty-four passengers killed and 102 wounded, 198 employes killed and 459 wounded, and outsiders, 158 killed and 157 wounded; the total being 380 killed and 718 wounded. The following year, 1882, occurred the famous landslip on the Moscow-Koursk Railway, when, owing to heavy rains and the smallness of the culvert, a huge embankment collapsed and buried a train which happened to be passing over it at the time. Hence the mortality among passengers was abnormally high, the total being 64 killed and 124 wounded. Immense pains are taken by the ministry of railways to keep the list as low as possible, and in every case a searching investigation is instituted, and carelessness or negligence heavily punished.

Sir John Lubbock contributed to the recent meeting of the British Association a paper on some recent observations on the habits of ants, bees, and wasps. One of the most interesting points connected with the economy of ants was the manner in which they recognized their friends. Not only would the ants in any nest, however large, distinguish between their own companions and other ants belonging to the same species, but this had been shown to happen even after a separation of more than a year. Dr. McCook had thought the faculty was due to scent, but Sir John deduced reasons for believing it to be otherwise. His experiments did not confirm the idea that these insects had any sense of direction, except perhaps in the same sense in which we might be said to have one. In continuation of previous experiments, Sir John had taken forty ants, fed them with honey, and put them down on a gravel path fifty yards from their nest. They wandered about in all directions, and it was obvious that they had no idea which was the right way home.

In a recent article in a French scientific paper M. Pasteur gives a full and detailed account of his process of inoculation against hydrophobia, of which an outline was given in this column some weeks ago. He passes the virus successively through the systems of a series of rabbits, finding that it gains in potency with each transmission, until a period of only seven days intervenes between the infection and the manifestation of the symptoms of hydrophobia, and he regards this as the maximum power of the poison. He takes pieces of the spinal cord of these rabbits and preserves them in dry air, where they gradually lose their poisoning power and finally become innocuous. He commences inoculating with a low form of virus, and proceeds by successive operations to the high-

est power, and he declares that all the dogs he has thus treated have not been in the slightest degree affected by infection when he had completed the process. He has also tried the same process on a young man who had been bitten, and after an interval of over three months he had developed no signs of the disease.

#### COMMUNICATIONS. REVIEW OF "MIND-CURE."

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

**W**ILL you be so kind as to rectify the blunders and false statements made by your reviewer of "Mind-Cure on a Material Basis?" The grotesque defects complained of are simply the results of the superficial reading of the book.

The writer of the book attended a course of "Christian Science" lectures, and found that the theory given by them for the cure, or rather in explanation of the cure, of disease, is founded on idealistic philosophy, the doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul, and other pagan ideas. She found she could not believe in their theory, and also found that she could cure without believing in it, simply by concentration of thought. She saw that this form of curing disease could be accepted by the mass of the people and be the means of doing a vast amount of good. Of course simply saying it was concentration of thought without bringing evidence that would overthrow the "Christian Science" theory, would do no good. So in this book the writer attempts to prove materialism, knowing that if she succeeds in that, she disproves the "Christian Scientists'" theory, and removes all obstacles to a belief in her own theory. In the first paragraph she states her conclusion that it is by concentration of thought that the cures of the "Christian Scientists" are effected, and not by the theology underlying their method. In the first chapter she endeavors to show that the effect of the mind upon the body which the "Christian Scientists" attribute to their peculiar theory, or theology, has long been known by medical men, and can be accounted for by Nature's laws (see page 46). In the second chapter she gives the theology of the "Christian Scientists," and her reasons for thinking it erroneous. This chapter, of course, includes the quotations from Bishop Berkeley, and the writer quotes Spencer, Manning, and Morell, for the purpose of refuting the Bishop's philosophy. You will at once see what a terrible blunder the reviewer made in saying that the writer quoted Bishop Berkeley's writings, "it evidently being immaterial from the writer's point of view whether the universe is all mind or all matter, providing it is one or the other." On page 46 the writer says that by accepting the theories of the physiologists and psychologists the mind-cure has a material basis. On page 102, the writer says that the "Christian Scientists" are right in believing in one substance, but that the weight of authority demonstrates that the substance is matter, and not mind.

After criticising the first chapter from an entirely mistaken standpoint, the reviewer says: "The remainder of the book, which wanders far away from the subject, is devoted to quotations from various writers on the Single-Substance Theory, we presume, in the absence of any reliable indicator of the writer's intention." On page 37 the writer says: "The mystery of the cure of disease by concentration of thought is entirely done away with by the Single-Substance Doctrine," and refers the reader to a footnote. The footnote says: "For proof of the Single-Substance Doctrine see chapters III.-V." (This should be III.-VI.) On page 107 the writer says: In the following chapters we hope to make it evident that the Bible and modern science coincide perfectly in demonstrating that man is one, instead of two separate entities." I sincerely hope that you will do me the justice of correcting the decidedly wrong impression the review in THE AMERICAN gives. To show you that the plan is not obscure to those who read the book, I will enclose a notice from one of the Immaterialist religious papers of Boston.

Truly Yours,

SARAH E. TITCOMB.

72 Myrtle St., Boston, Nov. 23.

[We allow our correspondent space to state her side of the case, but cannot think that our verdict requires qualification except in our implied assertion that the second chapter expressed approbation of Bishop Berkeley's philosophy. We accept our correspondent's correction here, and may explain that the chapter consists principally of quotations so varied in theory and origin that we believe it to be impossible for an unbiased observer to detect with any approach to certainty the direction of the argument. If any one wishes to compare the text and notes on pages 37 and 38, 87, 102-3-4, and other places, together with the attempts to prove materialism by disproving the immortality of the soul, he will, we think, come to the conclusion we have already reached, that the writer is lacking in the grasp of scientific ideas necessary for the proper treatment of the subject, and has not an accurate concep-

tion of the meaning attaching to the terms she uses. Further than this we must decline to reopen the subject.—ED. THE AMERICAN.]

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

**T**HE second instalment of Dr. Murray's "Dictionary of the English Language," has reached the public in London. It deals with all known words from "Ant" down to "Batten." They number 9,135. It is estimated that there are some 240,000 words, requiring the issue of twenty-four or twenty-six parts in all. The word "as," for instance, has eight columns, "at" the same number, "back" and its compounds extend to twenty-four columns, "arch" to fourteen, and "anti" to forty-two. Dr. Murray hopes to issue an instalment of the work every six months. But even at that rate some twelve years must elapse before the dictionary is completed.

Prof. A. B. Palmer, M. D., of the University of Michigan, has recently written "The Temperance Teachings of Science," which is to appear soon. —Leopold von Ranke, the German historian, although 90 years of age is yet actively at work on his wonderful "Weltgeschichte," which has already been brought to the death of Charlemagne. A sixth volume is about to appear, and the indomitable von Ranke hopes to complete his masterpiece in three years.

The English Government is inquiring for a bookseller. The controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office is prepared to receive tenders for the sole agency in England for the sale of Acts of Parliament, parliamentary papers, etc., for the period of ten years, 1887-1897. The gross value of the sales hitherto effected, exclusive of sums realized by Acts of Parliament, may be roughly stated at £50,000 a year. —Louis Agassiz, his Life and Correspondence," by his wife, has been republished in England by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Sir Henry Thompson ("Pen Oliver") is busy upon a new book.—It is stated that "High Lights," an anonymous novel recently published, was written by a daughter of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.—Dr. George B. Halstead, Professor of Mathematics in Texas University, has completed a work on Geometry.—Count Leo Tolstol's "My Religion," a translation of which Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have just ready, has made something of a sensation in Europe, where it has passed through several editions in France and Germany.—"The Thanksgiving Muse" is the title of a new volume of poetry, by Prof. Henry A. Beers, of Yale College, which is to be shortly issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A few months ago Mr. Sylvester Baxter, of Boston, received from Mr. Manuel M. Zarzamendi, a journalist in the city of Mexico, a request for a manual of the Constitution of the United States adapted to youthful learners. He forwarded Mr. Charles Nordhoff's book, *Politics for Young Americans*, which has the most extensive circulation of any work of the kind. The book was shown to Mr. Eduardo Ruiz, Attorney-General of the Mexican Republic, who ordered it to be translated and adapted for free distribution in the schools of his native city, Urupam. Another translation and adaptation will be made for Venezuela.

The ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Leopold von Ranke, the illustrious German historian, occurs on December 21st, and the *Tribune* learns that it will be celebrated at Berlin and elsewhere through the empire. Kaiser Wilhelm and his family are taking the initiative in the preparations, and will found a Ranke Historical Institute in Berlin. The historian has finished the latest volume of his "History of the World," which will be published on the coming anniversary, and is now planning elaborate work for the future. He is hale and vigorous, and works nine hours every day.

Mr. Thomas A. Janvier is engaged upon some literary work relating to Mexico, and has secluded himself in a mountain village of Greene county, N. Y., where on the 27th ult. he found himself describing tropical scenery with sixteen inches of snow under his windows. After a fortnight he anticipates a journey southward, and the spending of most of the winter in Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Pennell remain in London, where Mrs. Pennell continues well engaged in literary work, and rewarded by increasing appreciation.

It is proposed to issue in book form the series of four lectures on Protection, delivered by Prof. R. E. Thompson at Harvard University, at the beginning of the present year.

"Margaret Sidney," whose new juvenile, "The Golden West, as seen by the Ridgway Club," was recently noticed, is the pen name of Mrs. D. Lothrop, of Boston.

Among the recent additions to Harper's "Handy Series" are Farjeon's new novel, "The Sacred Nugget;" Bishop's "Fish and Men in the Maine Islands;" Wilkie Collins' "Ghost's Touch," and other stories; James Payn's retelling of old stories of adventure "In Peril and Privation;" and James Wilson Hyde's "Curiosities and Romance of the Royal Mail."

Prof. McMaster, with the encouragement which the large sale of his "History of the People of the United States" affords, is busily engaged on his life of Benjamin Franklin, for the "American Men of Letters" series.

The third volume of Prof. Bolles's "Financial History of the United States" is nearly ready for issue by the publishers, D. Appleton & Co. It is now used in the classes at Harvard.

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have elected Mr. John Foster Kirk, until very lately and almost since its foundation editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*, lecturer on history.

The enterprising publishers of the *Youth's Companion*, Messrs. Perry Mason & Co., Boston, announce the offer of a remarkable series of prizes for stories to be written for their periodical. The total of their offer is \$5000, of which they will give \$1500, \$750, and \$500, for the best, the second and the third best serial story; and \$500 and \$250 in three classes,—for boys, for girls, and adventure,—for the best and second best short stories. Their circular sets forth the conditions, and they will have, we should think, a multitude of responses.



Funk & Wagnalls, of 10 and 12 Dey street, New York, announce for immediate publication a biographical sketch of Adelaide Neilson. The book is superbly illustrated with nine portraits by Sarony, and the author, Laura C. Holloway, has made a most interesting study of her charming subject. Miss Neilson was widely admired in this country, and a biography of her life can but be received with favor, particularly when presented with the elegance which, according to the publishers' promise, will characterize this souvenir.

Mr. Stedman's "Poets of America" has already gone into a second edition.—The London *Athenaeum* understands that the Russian who writes under the name of "Stepniak" is about to bring out a work on the Russian Army. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has just lectured in the course at Amherst; he is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.—Mrs. Harrison's volume of "Bric-a-Brac Stories" is meeting with much success in England, where Messrs. Ward & Downey issued an edition of it which was unusually large for an American book by a new author.—Mr. Wm. S. Gottsberger, New York, will publish, early in December, "The Ebers Gallery," photographic reproductions of a collection of paintings illustrating the romances of George Ebers. Twelve artists are concerned in the collection, the principal ones being Alma-Tadema and Kaulbach.

Sidney Luska, the author of "As it was Written," is about to publish through a combination of six newspapers a novel called "Mrs. Peixada."—The auction sale of the library, pictures and musical instruments of Richard Grant White netted \$6845. All the manuscripts were withdrawn.—Mr. Ruskin is competing in the London Christmas-book market. For the first of December was announced "Dame Wiggins of Lee and her Seven Wonderful Cats. Edited, with additional verses, by John Ruskin, LL.D., and with illustrations by Kate Greenaway."

The novel of William W. Astor, ex-minister at the Italian Court, will be immediately issued by Messrs. Scribners. The book takes its title from the hero, and under the name of "Valentino" the author portrays the character of no less an important personage than Cesar Borgia. The scene is laid in Italy in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and the incidents of the plot are drawn from Roman history during the pontificate of Alexander IV. Mr. Astor has made a close and conscientious study of the period which he seeks to delineate. His aim has been to present a truthful picture of the men who were active in the intricate history of those times. The book makes a beautiful duodecimo volume of about 300 pages. The cover will be an imitation of the Italian 16th century style of binding.

Lieut. A. W. Greely's long-looked-for book, describing his explorations in the Arctic, will be published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons early in the coming year. It will be entitled "Three Years of Arctic Service; an Account of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1880-81, and the Attainment of the Farthest North." It will fill two large volumes, and will of course be liberally illustrated.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

MESSRS. Chas. Scribners' Sons, who will issue immediately their *Book-Buyer Christmas Annual* for 1885, promise many attractive new features. The frontispiece will be a reproduction of Raphael's "Orleans Madonna," engraved on wood by Thomas Cole, and printed in color. Another full-page picture is a portrait of Mr. Frank R. Stockton. There will be an article by Lieut. A. W. Greely, on "Our First Christmas in the Arctic," with four illustrations. Special illustrated articles have been prepared by Julian Hawthorne, Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, H. H. Boyesen, Rossiter Johnson, H. C. Bunner, R. H. Stoddard, George Parsons Lathrop, Brander Matthews, Hon. Eugene Schuyler, Lawrence Hutton, Mrs. Burton Harrison, and others.

Christina Rossetti, Nora Perry, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney and Mrs. Lilla Cabot Perry write the poems in the Christmas *Wide Awake*.

The last word of General McClellan to his countrymen is a study of the subject of "The Militia and the Army," which he wrote for *Harper's Magazine* only a short time before his death. The paper will appear in the January number of the magazine.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE SILENT SOUTH; Together with the Freedman's Case in Equity, and the Convict Lease System. By George W. Cable. Pp. 180. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

AFTERNOON SONGS. By Julia C. R. Dorr. Pp. 184. \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

ANECDOTES OF GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, Illustrating His Military and Political Career, and His Personal Traits. By J. L. Ringwalt. Pp. 118. \$0.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE IDEA OF GOD AS AFFECTED BY MODERN KNOWLEDGE. By John Fiske. Pp. 173. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

OTHMAR. A Novel. By "Ouida." Pp. 396. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC FAMILY ANNUAL FOR 1886. Pp. 122. New York: Catholic Publication Society.

YOUNG FOLKS' QUERIES. A Story. By Uncle Lawrence. Pp. 235. Illustrated. \$2.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE GREAT PYRAMID DISCUSSION. By R. Meade Bache. Pp. 30. Philadelphia: 1885.

HUNTED DOWN: A MYSTERY SOLVED. By Max Hillery. Pp. 165. Paper. \$0.25. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co.

#### DRIFT.

—The statistics of death from small-pox in Montreal, from its appearance last summer till November 13, furnish a strong argument in favor of vaccination. The anti-vaccinationists of Montreal were the French. The total of deaths to November 13 was 2,816, and of these 2,568 were French Canadians. Only ninety-eight of the whole number were Protestants. Children between the ages of one and five furnished nearly one-half of the mortality—1,381—and of these 1,311 were of French extraction, and all but twenty-three were of Catholic parentage.

—Prof. Johannes Steenstrup is the author of a work on the Bayeux tapestry, just issued at Copenhagen, in which an explanation is given of 50 Latin inscriptions found on the tapestry, and of a series of figures sewed into it with eight different colors. He states that of the 1,512 figures which comprise the picture story of the conquest of England, 623 represent persons 202 horses, 558 other animals, 37 buildings, ships and boats, and 49 trees. The tapestry is 224 feet long and 18 inches wide. Further, he has arrived at the conclusion that Bishop Odo, of Bayeux, caused the tapestry to be made in commemoration of the expedition in which he himself took part. Doubtless, he says, the figures were made by Normans, and the fingers of Norman women plied the needles. The tapestry was made to adorn the wall of the new cathedral, which was dedicated at Bayeux in 1077.

—A Paris physician sued the Princess of Medina Carli for a fee of 600,000 francs for medical attendance, and was much chagrined at receiving an award of only 84,000 francs (about \$17,000), as he had previously been offered more than that to compromise the matter.

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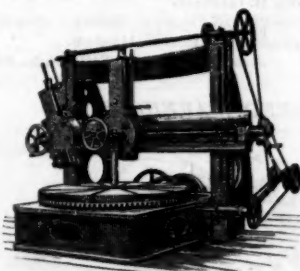
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RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, *President.*  
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, *Vice-President.*  
JOHN S. BROWN, *Treasurer.*  
JOHN JAY GILROY, *Secretary.*  
RICHARD C. WINSHIP, *Trust Officer.*

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Thomas Cochran, Clayton French,  
Edward C. Knight, W. Rotch Wister,  
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Charles S. Ponceast, Charles S. Hinchman,  
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## THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST  
Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST.

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*Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,*  
*Actuary, William P. Huston.*  
*Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.*

## SEED WAREHOUSES.



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

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EVERYTHING of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country Seat. Over 1500 acres under cultivation growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1885, with catalogue of seeds and directions for culture, in English and German oft teall applicants.

**A BIG OFFER. TO INTRODUCE** them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. THE NATIONAL Co. 23 Dey St., N. Y.

## TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

### THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit  
Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, *President.*  
JOHN B. GEST, *Vice-President*, and in charge of the Trust Department.  
ROBERT PATTERSON, *Treasurer and Secretary.*  
CHAS. ATHERTON, *Assistant Treasurer.*  
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THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GRISCOM,  
JOHN C. BULLITT.

### The Provident

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.  
Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$15,621,530.63.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

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T. WISTAR BROWN, *Vice-President.*  
ASA S. WING, *Vice-President and Actuary.*  
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, *Manager of Insurance Dep't.*  
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, *Trust Officer.*

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Richard Cadbury, Phila. Wm. Gummere, Phila.  
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